

Plates long, slender, parallel sided below, becoming acute apically and curving upward.

Described from two females and five males taken at Pullman, Wash., by Prof. C. V. Piper.

*Eyrhomenus montanus* n. sp. Length of ♀ 6.5-7 mm., of ♂ 5.25-6 mm. Very close to *lineatus*. The last ventral segment of female is distinctly produced medially within the protruding lateral angles; the apex with a small median notch. The plates of the male are not as acute or strongly bent upwards as in *lineatus*. The elytra of the male exceed the abdomen but little, and lack any noticeable contrast of colors.

Described from three females and four males collected by myself in northern Colorado. They occurred in the foot-hills west of Fort Collins in May, and at Cameron Pass from 10000 feet to above timber, during July. I was at first inclined to place this with *lineatus* as a variety, but would at present be scarcely justified in so doing. Series from points between Washington and the mountains of Colorado are needed to decide the question.

*Eyrhomenus oregonensis* n. sp. Length

of ♀ 7 mm. Closely resembling a tully colored example of *montanus*. The vertex is proportionally shorter and more blunt. The front is more tumid and as viewed from the side not evenly curved upon the clypeus. The anterior legs are unusually pale. The head is about as broad as pronotum. The elytra are broadly rounded behind instead of being obliquely truncate, and they slightly exceed the second segment.

Length ♂, 5-5.5 mm. The male has abbreviated elytra which reach only the penultimate dorsal segment. The colors, sordid white to black, are more sharply contrasted than in the other species, though similarly disposed. The transverse row of black spots on the pronotum is very sharply defined, though the darker longitudinal band is wanting. The abbreviated elytra flare slightly, giving the male a shortened, robust appearance which is very suggestive of *Tinobregmus*.

Described from one female taken at Corvallis, Oregon, by Prof. A. B. Cordley, and several specimens in the National Museum collected in Oregon by Mr. Koebele. The shortened elytra of the male brings a new element into the genus, but the relationships of the female with *lineatus* and *montanus* are unquestionable.

## THE COCCID GENUS SOLENOPHORA IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, N. M. AGR. EXP. STA.

The genus *Solenophora* Maskell, is represented by two species confined to New Zealand, so far as published information goes. Mr. Maskell has been kind enough to send me specimens of both these species; to them I have just added a third, collected by Mr. Koebele in Mexico, and transmitted to me

by Dr. Howard. To thus receive a supposed endemic New Zealand genus from Mexico was indeed surprising; but to-day, before the report on the Mexican material has appeared in print, there comes to hand yet another species, from Colorado!

*Solenophora coloradensis*, n. sp. ♀. Scale

oval,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad, about 1 high; ochre yellow, more or less bright lemon yellow at the sides, very rough and irregularly nodulose; dorsal area with a more or less distinct longitudinal carina or ridge, and two transverse ones; extreme margin with little tubercles; hind end little produced, with the usual round orifice.

♀. Pyriform; skin after boiling colorless, the contained embryonic larvae pink. Many small and slender rods, and double (figure-of-8) glands; skin sometimes suffused with brown; no legs; antennae represented by minute tubercles emitting two or three bristles; mouth-parts brownish, rather small, but well-developed; caudal tubercles rather long, with a short but rather stout bristle; anal ring with 6 hairs.

Eggs slate-grey,  $\frac{2}{3}$  mm. long.

Embryonic larva with rows of figure-of-8 glands, instead of the spines of *Eriococcus*, etc. Antennae six-segmented, 3 longest, the others subequal; 6 oval, bristly; claw very long.

♂. Scale small, cylindrical, creamy white.

*Hab.*—Cañon City, Colorado, on twigs and stems of *Atriplex canescens*. Collected by Mr. E. Bethel; sent by Prof. Gillette. On one of the twigs is also a parasitised example of *Mytilaspis concolor* (Ckll.), which is new to Colorado. This was described as a variety of *M. alba*, but is doubtless distinct. The real *M. alba* (type locality Jamaica) must be added to the U. S. fauna, having just been found by Mr. Quaintance in Florida.

## PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS' WORK ON THE INSECTS OF AFRICA AND AMERICA.

THE "Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amérique" has according to Hagen 90 plates. A collation of the two imperfect copies in the libraries of Harvard College and the Museum of Comparative Zoology give just this number but they are very irregularly numbered, and the following list may serve to show whether copies in other libraries are more complete or not.

Aptères, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 = 5.

Coléoptères, 1, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 2, 2b, 3, 3b, 3c, 3d, 4, 4b, 5, 6, 6b, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 30, 30b, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 = 30.

Hémiptères, 1, 2, 5, 5b, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 20 = 14.

Orthoptères, 1, 1b, 2, 2c, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 13, 14 = 11.

Névroptères, 1, 2, 3, 7, = 4.

Lépidoptères, 1, 1b, 2, 2b, 2c, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, = 16.

Hyménoptères, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, = 7.

Diptères, 1, 2, 3, = 3.

There are two plates marked Hém. 20, one of Homoptera, the other of Heteroptera; and two marked Lép. 6, both species of "Papilio."

Samuel H. Scudder.

CORRECTION.—Line 10 on p. 237 should read: b<sup>1</sup>. Tegmina with *no* well formed intercalary vein.

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